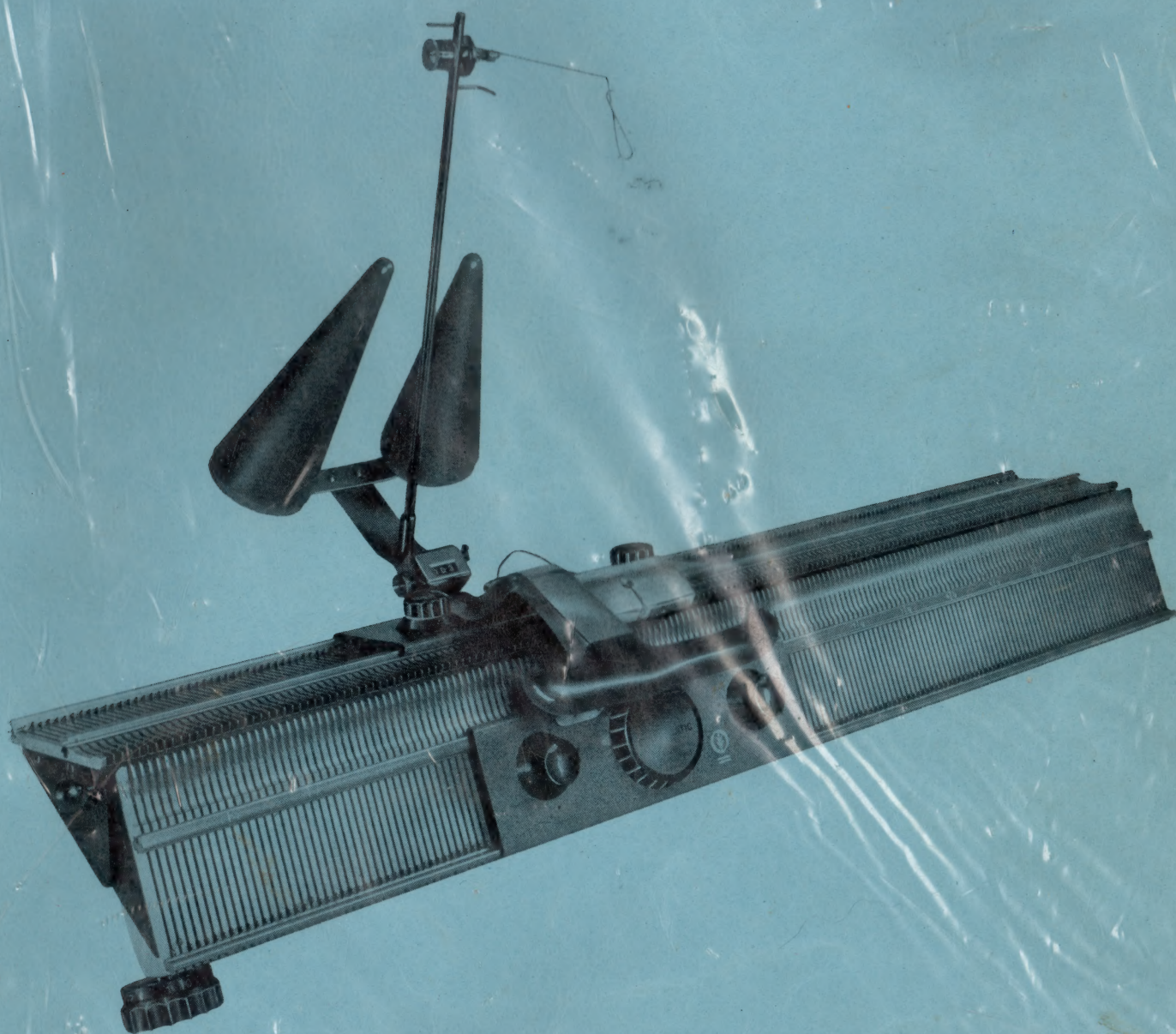


Knitmaster



Instruction manual

Dear Customer !

This Home Knitting Machine is the product of many years of painstaking research and all the experience of Swiss manufacturing genius has gone into the assembly of this wonderful machine. Incorporated in its design are all the latest ideas in keeping with modern day trends and these have been simplified in construction to give ease of operation.

In itself the machine is most easy to use since the controls have been reduced to an absolute minimum, but it is nevertheless essential for the knitter to learn how to operate these correctly, if satisfactory results are to be obtained. Consequently, a most comprehensive yet simple Instruction Book has been devised to give the knitter every possible assistance and thus enable her to become familiar with the machine. This, combined with a certain amount of common sense, will ensure that in a very short space of time the knitting of actual garments can be accomplished. Before starting, however, please bear in mind that the machine is only as good as its master and that, as with a typewriter which cannot be blamed for poor spelling if the wrong keys are used, neither should the machine be blamed if it is handled incorrectly !

May we prevail upon you then, to begin slowly and carefully and to follow the Instruction Book closely, step by step. This will teach you to operate the machine efficiently and speed will follow through experience, — after all, everyone has to learn !

«Good luck» to you then with your knitting and we thank you for your patronage. We have endeavoured by all the means at our disposal to supply a machine which will afford every satisfaction and give a lifetime of trouble-free service. With your co-operation we trust that success will reward our mutual efforts.

Yours sincerely,

KNITMASTER PTY. LTD.
275, Clarence Street
SYDNEY N. S.W.

Index

Machine in working position	3
Explanation of machine	4
Accessories for the machine	5
Care and maintenance of the machine	6
Changing a needle	7
The two main positions of the needle beds	8
The four needle positions	8
The Automatic Return Switch	8
The Automatic Selector	9
Width of gap between beds	9
The Tension Scale	9
Setting up the machine	10
Casting on K. 1. P. 1. rib and transferring to stocking stitch	11
Converting to the single bed	11
Fitting stocking stitch attachment	12
Casting on for stocking stitch on the single bed	12
Double hem	12
Increasing on single bed	12
Fully fashioned increasing on single bed	13
Fully fashioned decreasing on single bed	13
Decreasing on single bed	13
Casting off on single bed	13
Buttonholes on single bed	13
Knitting of pockets on single bed	13
Dividing for neck shaping on single bed	14
Reweighting stocking stitch	14
How to pull back or unravel knitting	14
Fair Isle or Jacquard knitting	14
Casting on K. 2. P. 2. welt proceeding to machine K. 1. P. 1.	15
Increasing on the double bed	15
Fully fashioned increasing on the double bed	15
Fully fashioned decreasing on the double bed	15
Decreasing and casting off on the double bed	16
Buttonholes on the double bed	16
Knitting of pockets on the double bed	16
Dividing for neck shaping on the double bed	16
Reweighting on the double bed	16
How to pull back or unravel knitting	16
Casting on machine K. 1. P. 1.	16
Casting on fisherman's rib	17
Circular knitting	17
Basic sock pattern	18
Knitting and weaving	18
Points to remember	19
Faults and their causes	19
Examples of stitch patterns	20

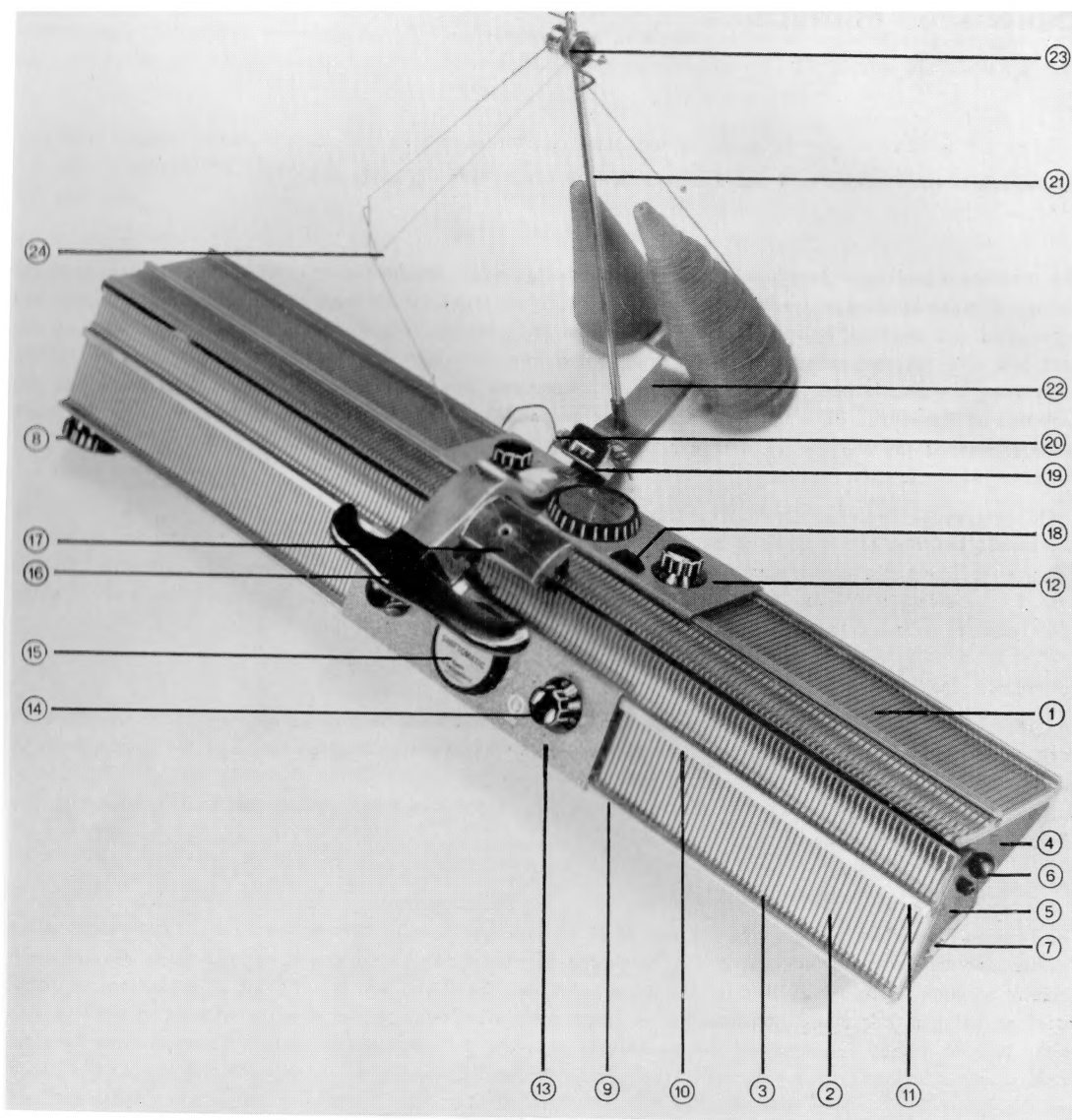


Fig.1 Machine in the working position.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Back Needle Bed | 13 Front Slide |
| 2 Front Needle Bed | 14 Tension Regulators |
| 3 Needles | 15 Automatic Selector |
| 4 End Bracket Back Bed | 16 Handle |
| 5 End Bracket Front Bed | 17 Shuttle |
| 6 Securing Pin | 18 Automatic Return Switch |
| 7 Wool Securing Clip | 19 Row Counter |
| 8 Racking Knob | 20 Re-set Screw |
| 9 Bottom Rail | 21 Wool Guide Stem |
| 10 Top Rail | 22 Cone Stand |
| 11 Rail Securing Screw | 23 Tension Discs |
| 12 Back Slide | 24 Tension Wire |

Explanation of machine

Let us look at the machine now and examine its very simple working parts first.

The machine consists of two beds of 180 (200) needles each, which are coupled together when used for ribbing, circular knitting and automatic pattern work. When used for stocking stitch, however, only one bed is required and the front bed is removed to make handling of the work easier. Stitches are produced on the back bed with the **purl** side towards you and on the front bed with the **plain** side towards you. Therefore, when using the double bed for ribbed knitting, the front bed may be referred to as the «KNIT BED» and the back bed as the «PURL BED». Since the two beds and slides are identical, except that the slide on the back bed also carries the shuttle, we shall explain the details of the back bed only.

The needle bed has two slide rails running the whole length of the bed, on which is carried the slide. You will see that the butts of the needles rest on the lower rail, while the upper rail (which is numbered) passes over the needles just above the latches. Underneath the whole length of this upper rail lies a wire spring which acts as a brake, thus ensuring that the needles remain in position.

The slide which is the most important part of the machine, is pushed to and fro by the handle. On the slide itself are three knobs. The two outer knobs will be known as «**Tension Regulators**», and the centre knob as the «**Automatic Selector**».

N. B. It should be noted here that on the back slide only, there is a small push-button switch, known as the «**Automatic Return Switch**».

The Tension Regulators will produce any size of stitch you like, from 20 different tension settings. When using the machine as a double bed, the gap between the two beds can be increased so that these tensions will actually produce no less than 40 different tension settings. So if you will try to think of these tension regulators as being a pair of knitting needles, — but a most wonderful pair of needles which can alter in size at the turn of a knob, — then you will be able to understand their function better. A **comparative Tension Scale** is given further on, so we shall just say for the present the higher the number the tighter the stitch and the lower the number the looser the stitch, — just as with hand knitting needles. Since there are two independent Tension Regulators, this means you can, if you wish, set one high and one low, — this would produce a tight row and a loose row alternately, quite automatically, and would give the same effect as that obtained by using two different sizes of needles. For all normal knitting, of course, the two Tension Regulators are set to the same number. When knitting from left to right the **left hand** Tension Regulator makes the stitch and from right to left the **right hand** Tension Regulator makes the stitch.

The Automatic Selector enables the machine to knit circular fabrics automatically and to produce many more wonderful effects besides, such as half fisherman's rib, fisherman's rib, double fisherman's rib etc. by setting this in accordance with the scale given further on.

The Automatic Return Switch brings the needles back into the working position from the holding position when required. If this is set on «**H**» the needles will remain in the holding position: when it is set on «**R**» however, the needles will be automatically returned to the working position.

The Shuttle is attached to the handle bar in a fixed position. Its function is firstly to brush open the latches of the needles and then to lay the wool across the open latches at the correct time. The brushes do not, and should not, touch the wool at any time. Should the brushes become ragged with use they may be trimmed with scissors.

The Wool Carrier enables the wool to be fed directly from the cone onto the needles, without any handling whatsoever. The flow of wool is controlled by tension discs at the top of the wool guide stem and these can be adjusted by means of the small thumb screw. Care should be taken to ensure that they are never too tight.

The Row Counter registers each row as it is knitted and this can be re-set to zero by turning the screw on the left. It should be noted that for circular knitting **two** rows registered on the counter equal only **one** circular row.

The Racking Knob which is numbered, is to be found on the left hand side of the front bed and is used to move the front bed in relation to the back bed. Its function is firstly to give the two main positions of the needle beds and secondly to produce automatic patterns.

N. B. Before any needles are set up, the position of the beds should always be checked.

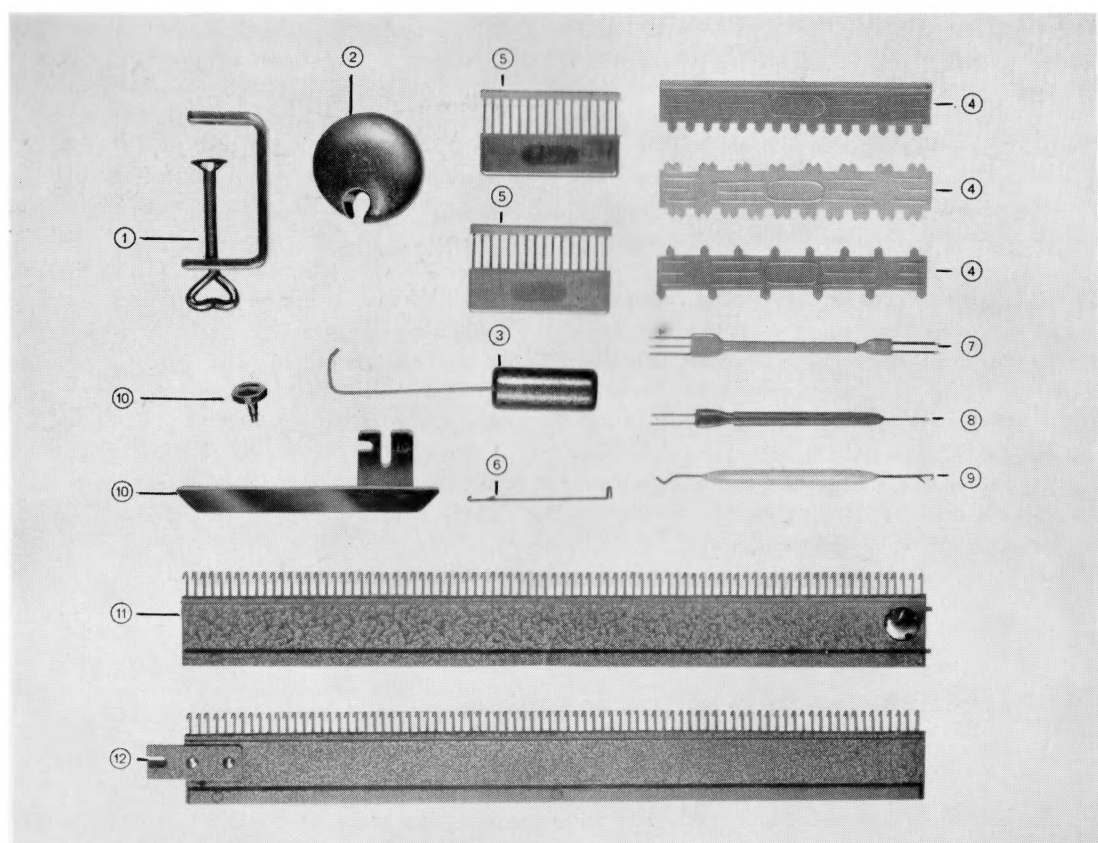


Fig. 2 Accesories

- 1 Clamp
- 2 Weight
- 3 Side Weight
- 4 Needle Selector
- 5 Bodkin Comb
- 6 Latch Needle
- 7 Twin Bodkin
- 8 Pointed Bodkin
- 9 Crochet Hook
- 10 Stocking Stitch Attachment and Screw
- 11 Small Comb with Serrated Screw
- 12 Small Comb with Connecting Strip

The Needles are composed of four parts i. e. the head, latch, shaft and butt. Knitting is produced on the needles in exactly the same way as in hand knitting, following the same principle of «in, over, through and off». When the slide passes over the needles they are pushed up by the first tension regulator and the stitches pass behind the latches, (IN) the wool is laid over the open latches by the shuttle, (OVER) then the needles are pulled down by the following tension regulator, pulling the wool through the previous stitch (THROUGH) and finally the needles are left off according to the tension setting (OFF).

Weights and Combs. Two short combs are supplied which can, by inserting the serrated screw into the connecting strip, be joined together to make one long comb. Also supplied are two round weights with slots in the top which enable these to be slipped onto the comb. The function of the weights is **not** to stretch the garment, but to stop the work from riding up. It should be remembered that **only** by using weights will correct hand knitting tensions be produced. Therefore, hand knitting patterns can be used.

Side Weights are used when knitting front bands for cardigans etc., small amounts of stitches, circular knitting, as heel weights for socks, or when increasing several stitches at the side of a garment. They are also used when extra weight is required at the selvedge.

Bodkin Tools. Four types of bodkins are supplied: The EYED or transfer bodkin is used to transfer stitches from one needle to another; the TWIN transfer bodkin is for fully-fashioned shaping; the CROCHET HOOK is for picking up dropped stitches and for making various patterns; and the POINTED bodkin is for re-hooking stitches onto needles and for catching dropped stitches.

Bodkin Combs. These have sixteen teeth and a cover which slips over the top. They are used for transferring a number of stitches at one time as in fully-fashioned shaping, darts etc., and for turning stitches round when knitting circular socks. They can also be used as stitch holders.

Needle Selectors. These are used for selecting needles in K. 1. P. 1. or K. 2. P. 2. arrangements etc.

Stocking Stitch Attachment. This is **always** used when knitting on the single bed only and is fixed underneath the handle by means of the serrated screw provided, after the front bed has been removed. Its purpose is to hold the work back towards the needle bed, so that the needle can push through the stitch.

Clamps. Two clamps are provided and these are used to fasten the machine to any firm table, or to a stand specially designed for this machine.

Care and maintenance of the machine

A machine which is well looked after will always repay you with years of smooth and efficient service. Since the time involved is negligible, it is well worth the little effort required to keep it in good condition.

First of all remove the slides, turn them upside down and carefully clean off the wool fluff and old oil. After seeing that they are perfectly clean, put a thin smear of grease on the cams, — particularly on the working parts which push the needles up and down. Now push all the needles up to the top rail and with a nice stiff brush, clean out the spaces between the intersector of the needle beds. Having done so, return the needles to the bottom rail, taking care at all times to avoid touching the needle heads with any of the cleaning materials, since, quite obviously, should this happen, any knitting done afterwards would be soiled until eventually the needles were cleaned off again.

Now put a few drops of best sewing machine oil on a cloth and thoroughly clean the slide rails, — particularly the grooves in the top rails. Having satisfied yourself that these are clean, replace the slides and put just a little oil in the grooves of the top rails, (**don't over-oil!**) passing the slides to and fro to run this along. It will now be quite evident how much more easily the machine operates and you will appreciate the results obtained from the little effort involved in carrying out this simple cleaning operation.

When the machine requires cleaning more thoroughly, the following procedure should be adopted. First remove the slides, cleaning them as directed. Then, with a screw driver, loosen the rail securing screws and take out the top rails completely. Now the needles can be taken out and cleaned thoroughly and so also can the needle beds. — N. B. Remember (1) Do not allow cleaning materials to come in contact with needle heads. (2) Take care not to foul the wire spring which lies along the groove under the top rail. Clean the rails as described before, replace the needles, then the top rails, taking care to see that the grooves lie uppermost. Finally, tighten the rail securing screws, replacing slides and oiling rails as previously described.

As you will see, taking care of your machine is really quite easy and is largely a matter of applying common sense. Nevertheless, should any query arise do not hesitate to contact your local dealer who will be only too happy to advise you.

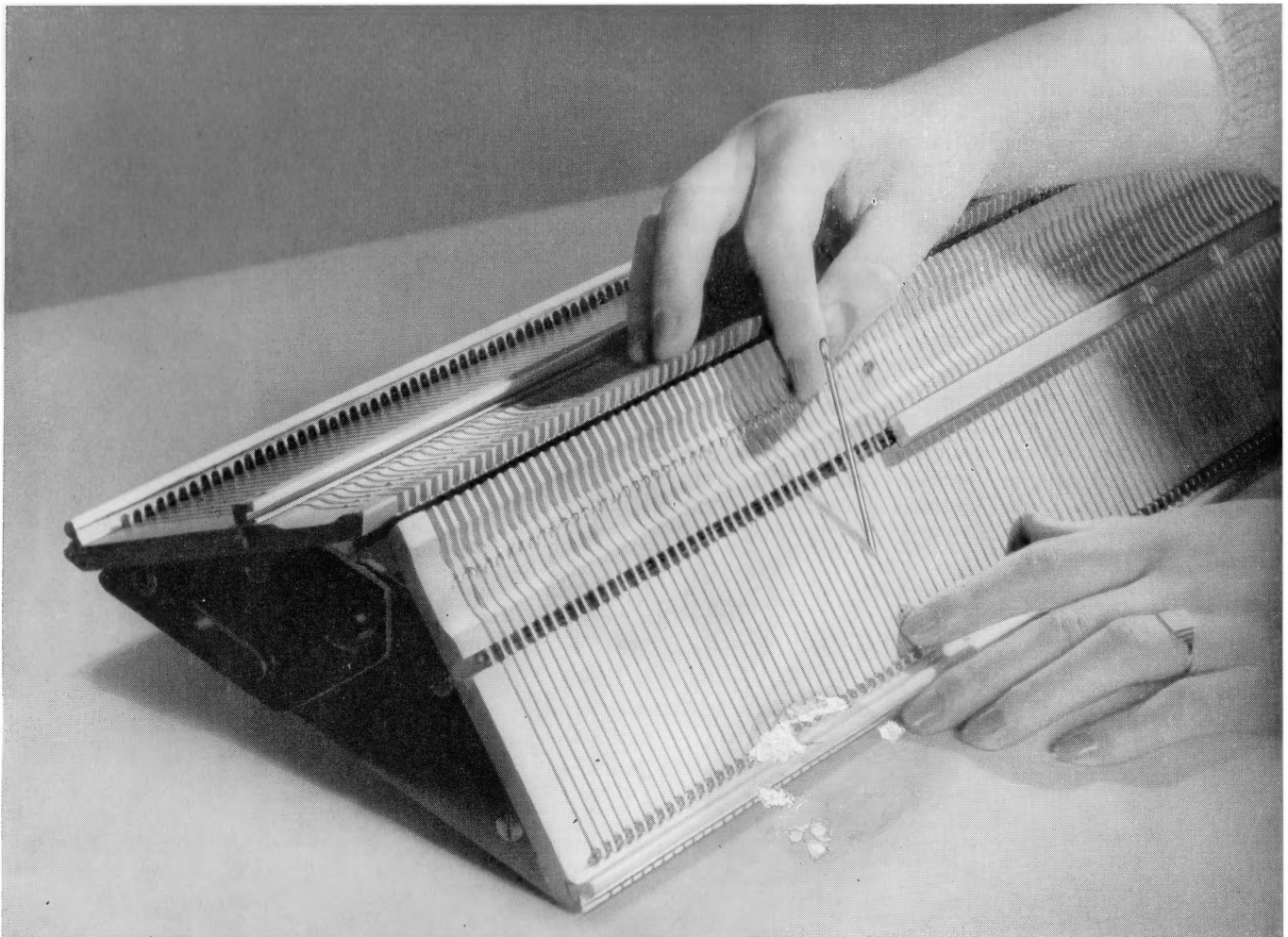
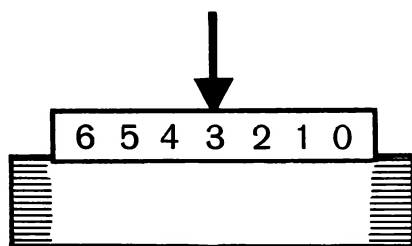


Fig. 3 Changing a needle.

Should it be necessary to change a needle this is a very simple matter. First remove the appropriate slide; loosen the rail securing screw; pull out the rail until the faulty needle is exposed; exchange the needle; push the rail back into position; tighten the rail securing screw and replace the slide.

The Racking Knob



Position 0:

 Hand K. 1. P. 1

Position 1—6:

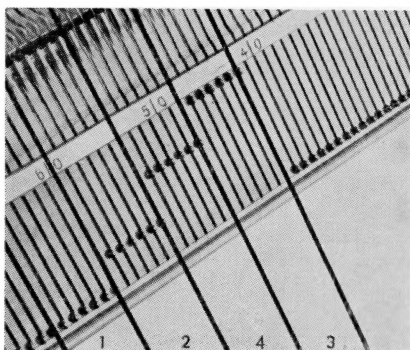
 Machine K. 1. P. 1.

The two main positions of the needle beds

Position 0 or Zero, is the one you will use most of all, for this is the position **always** used when knitting any ribbed welt which is later followed by stocking stitch or any pattern based on stocking stitch. In this position each needle is directly opposite another needle, so for a K. 1. P. 1. rib, EVERY ALTERNATE NEEDLE is used on each bed, when they will come up BETWEEN each other. Ribbing produced in this position is of the type which can be knitted by hand, therefore hand knitting patterns will apply.
N.B. IT IS NEVER USED FOR RACKING PATTERNS.

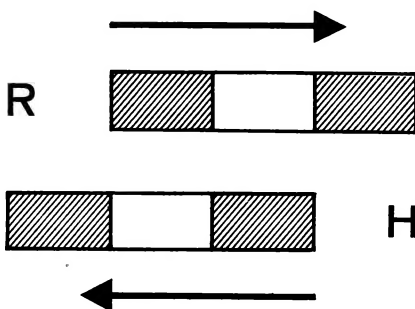
Position 1. Any type of ribbing knitted in this position can only be produced on a double bed machine and therefore this setting will only be used when knitting from double bed machine patterns, or from your own designs. In this position you will note that each needle is opposite an intersector, so every needle may be used on each bed. By setting the knob to ANY POSITION EXCEPT 0 the above applies, but, as we have already said, it is better when learning to adhere to one procedure which you will absorb more easily and perform more automatically.

Racking Patterns. These are produced by moving the racking knob progressively (one position only at a time) from one position to another and knitting one or several rows between each movement. By setting up needles in different ways and combining this with different movements of the racking knob, an infinite variety of patterns can be produced. This should not, however, be attempted until the basic principles of the machine are clearly understood.



The four needle positions

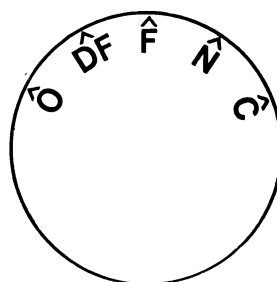
- 1 Non Working Position.
- 2 Knitting Position.
- 3 Holding Position.
- 4 Semi-Automatic Return Position.



The Automatic Return Switch.

- H. When set on H (hold) will allow needles placed in holding position to remain there.
- R. When set on R (return) needles will be automatically returned to knitting position.

The Automatic Selector



O Out of Action.

DF Double Fisherman's Rib.

F Fisherman's Rib.

N Normal.

C Circular.

Width of gap. Normally, all knitting is carried out with the retaining pins secured in the higher position. If very thick wool is to be used, or if looser tensions are required, then the gap may be increased by removing the retaining pins and tilting the front bed slightly towards you. Now a second hole will be seen in the side brackets into which the retaining pins should be inserted.

The Tension Scale. Below is given an approximate guide, but there can be no hard and fast rules which apply, since wool, even in the same ply, varies extensively from one manufacturer to another. Therefore you must remember, at all times, the golden rule of knitting, — CHECK YOUR TENSION BEFORE YOU MAKE THE GARMENT. No one, not even an expert, can guess or judge how it will turn out, — all designs are calculated on a certain number of stitches and rows per inch. If you do not reproduce the given tension exactly, you will not make the garment as the designer intended. THERE IS NO SHORT CUT!

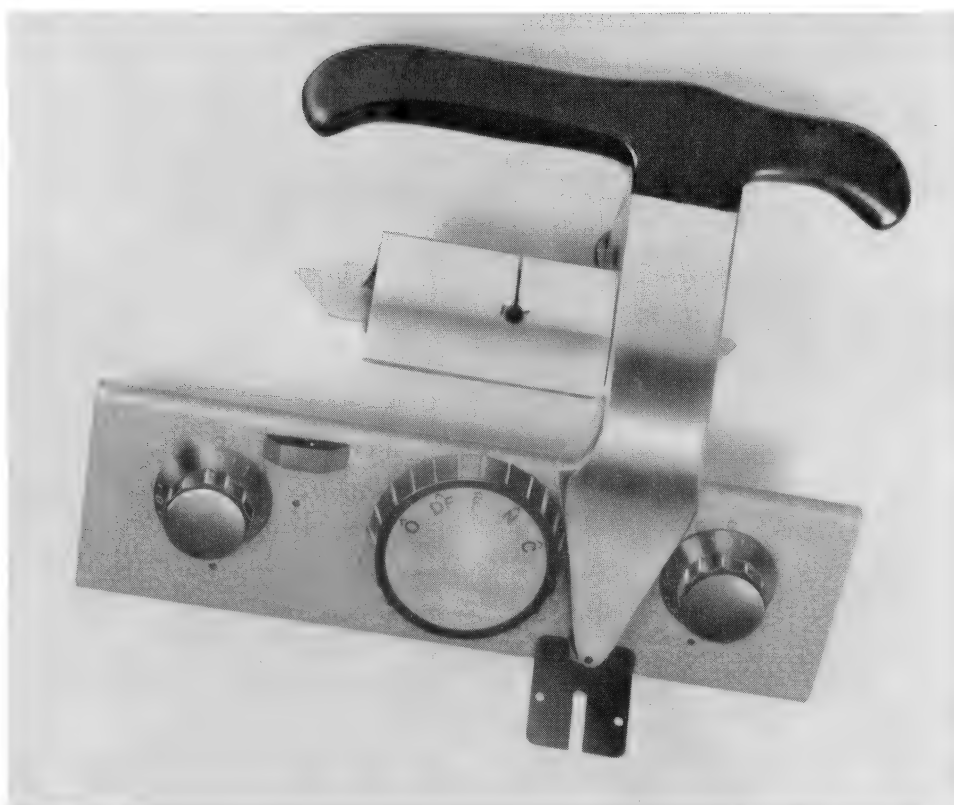
Tension Scale

Type of wool	K. 1. P. 1. Every alt. needle			K. 1. P. 1. Every needle			K. 2. P. 2. 2 up 2 down			K. 2. P. 2. 2 up 1 down						
2 ply	0			0			10			10						
3 ply	10			10			9			9						
4 ply	9			9			8			8						
Double-Knitting	Every 4th needle 7			—			—			—						
Type of wool	K. 1. P. 1. Every alt. needle Half fisherman's rib			K. 1. P. 1. Every alt. needle Fisherman's rib			K. 1. P. 1. Every needle Half fisherman's rib			K. 1. P. 1. Every needle Fisherman's rib						
2 ply	0	F	9	0	F	9	0	F	8	0	F	8				
	9	N	9	9	F	0	8	N	8	8	F	0				
3 ply	0	F	8	0	F	8	0	F	7	0	F	7				
	8	N	8	8	F	0	7	N	7	7	F	0				
4 ply	0	F	7	0	F	7	—			—						
	7	N	7	7	F	0										
Double-Knitting	Every 4th needle 0			Every 4th needle 0			—			—						
	4	F	4	4	F	4										
	4	N	4	4	F	0										
Type of wool	K. 2. P. 2. 2 up 1 down Half fish. rib			K. 2. P. 2. 2 up 1 down Fish. rib			K. 1. P. 1. Ev. alt. needle Half d. fish. rib			K. 1. P. 1. Ev. alt. needle Double fish. rib			Stocking stitch Single bed		Circular Knitting	
2 ply	0	F	8	0	F	8	9	2 rows DFR	9	9	2 rows DFR	9	8	0	C	8
	8	N	8	8	F	0	9	2 rows N	9	9	alt. with 2 rows N	9		8	C	0
3 ply	0	F	7	0	F	7	8	2 DFR	8	8	2 DFR	8	7	0	C	7
	7	N	7	7	F	0	8	2 N	8	8	2 N	8		7	C	0
4 ply	0	F	6	0	F	6	—			—			6	0	C	6
	6	N	6	6	F	0								6	C	0
Double-Knitting	—			—			—			—			Ev. alt. needle		Ev. alt. needle	
													4		0	
													4		C	

Setting up the machine

Before clamping the machine onto the table, the triangular-shaped row counter trip should be affixed to the back bed with the two screws provided. Having done so, bring the front edge of the back bed flush with the edge of the table and secure the machine by clamping it in this position. The front bed will thus overhang and allow the knitting to pass down between the two beds.

N.B. A card table or occasional table should not be used, as these are not sufficiently steady. The complete wool carrier should now be assembled, together with the row counter as illustrated, and attached to the back slide. You are now ready to start knitting.



Casting on K.1. P.1. rib and transferring to stocking stitch

First push the slides to the RIGHT HAND SIDE of the machine. Now check that the racking knob is set on position 0, and that width of gap between the beds is normal (i.e. the securing pins are set in the higher position). Using the needle selector 1 x 1 bring up the required number of purl needles, — dividing these equally from the centre of the back bed, — until the heads protrude a little over the top. Now bring up the same amount of knit needles on the front bed, alternating these with the needles on the back and taking care to see that the first needle nearest to the slide is on the front and the last needle furthest from the slide is on the back i.e. start with a knit and end with a purl. Make sure that all non-working needles are in their correct position.

Having consulted the tension scale, set all four Tension Regulators to the same number and both Automatic Selectors to N. Take the slides over the needles and back again, — this will open the latches and leave the needles in the correct position for casting on. Next, thread the wool as follows, — from the cone, between the two discs at the top of the wool guide stem, through the loop of the tension wire, down between the two beds and into the shuttle, finally securing the end in the wool securing clip at the right hand side of the machine. Bring the slides up to the needles and pull back any slack wool from the cone side of the tension discs.

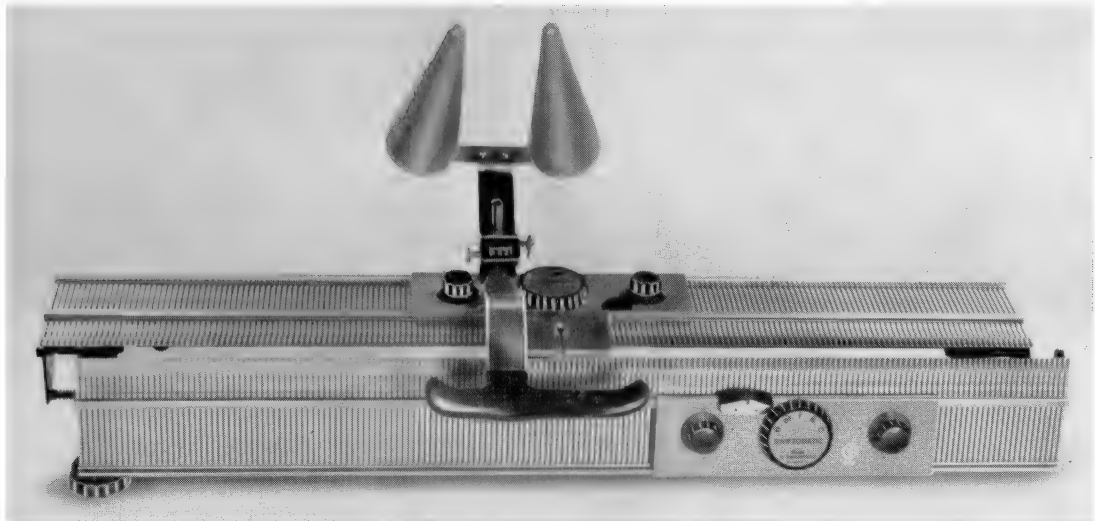
Take the slides once across the machine and you will have cast on. Now, push the comb up centrally between the two beds until the teeth have passed between the stitches, pressing the comb to the left and lowering it onto the cast on edge. Make sure that all stitches are held by the comb teeth in this way and that you have not released any of the stitches from the needles during this process. Slide the appropriate weights onto the comb and begin by knitting a circular hem as follows: —

Set both Automatic Selectors to C and knit across and back four times. This will give two circular rows. Now return both Automatic Selectors to N, set the row counter to zero and continue to knit as many rows as required for the welt.

Transferring to stocking stitch. You are now going to transfer all the knit stitches from the front bed onto the empty purl needles on the back bed, and this is done as follows: — With a small brush open all the latches of working needles on the front bed and also all those on the back bed in the non-working position.

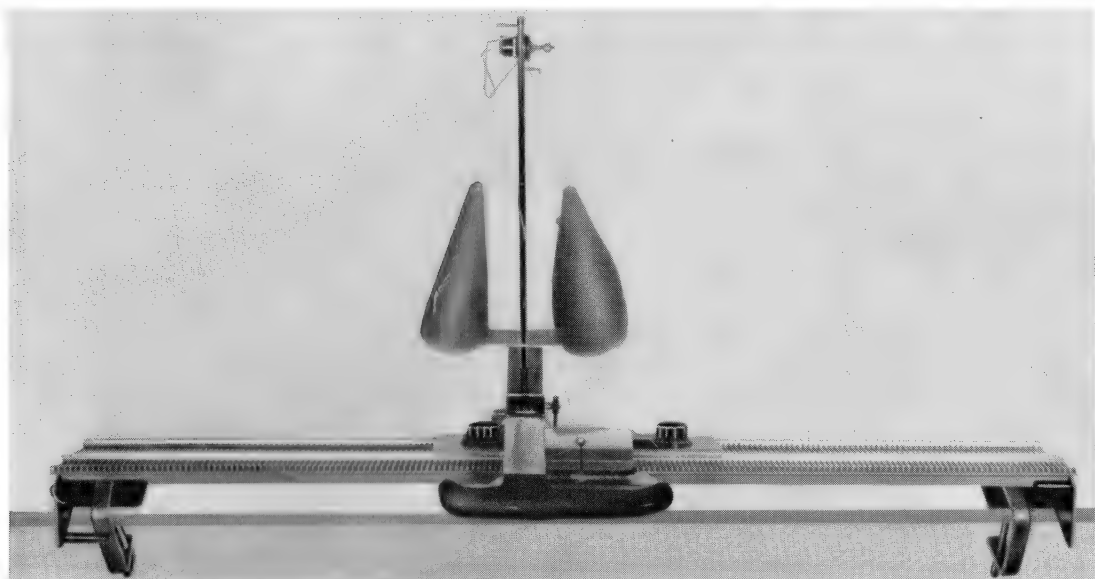
With the thumb and forefinger of the left hand holding the butt of first needle to be transferred, hook the eyed transfer bodkin onto this needle with the right hand, holding the tool in a direct line with the needle. Push the needle up with the left hand and the stitch will pass behind the latch. Now pull the needle, down again until the stitch passes onto the bodkin, — but no further. Lift the bodkin off the needle tilting it slightly backwards and a little to the side. Continue to push the empty needle into the non-working position with the left hand. With the same hand bring up the first empty needle on the back bed and push this through the stitch held on the bodkin from behind. Do **not** try to put the stitch onto the needle or you will only drop it, **always** push the needle through the stitch, — and do not push the needle so far through that the stitch goes behind the latch. Continue thus all along the row.

Converting to the single bed.



The front bed is now removed, to facilitate the handling of the work, when knitting stocking stitch on the single bed. To do this, first separate the two slides by pressing the trigger release under the handle. Holding the front bed firmly in the centre with the right hand, turn the racking knob fully to the right with the left hand. Keeping a firm hold of the front bed, pull out the two retaining pins, finally sliding the front bed a little further to the right when it will be completely free of the back bed.

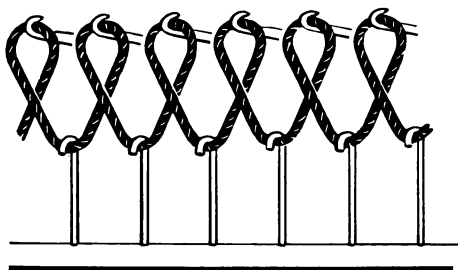
When replacing the front bed, the whole procedure is reversed, taking care to see that the racking knob is turned **fully to the right** before starting. To check that the re-assembly has been done correctly, the needle beds should always be directly opposite each other when the racking knob is on position 0.



Fitting the stocking stitch attachment. After the front bed has been removed, the stocking stitch attachment must now be fitted into the socket under the handle and fastened with the screw provided. In this position the edge of the attachment or stripper will lie parallel with the edge of the needle bed.

The tension must now be lowered for stocking stitch for, as in hand knitting, the main part of any garment is knitted on a looser tension than the welt. Consult the tension scale as before and set both Tension Regulators to the desired number. The Automatic Selector will remain on N for all normal knitting. Stocking stitch is now knitted by simply pushing the slide to and fro as before. According to the wool used, it may be necessary to hang on side weights to prevent unformed stitches appearing at the selvages. These should be hooked into the knitting, as near to the top as possible and should be moved up at intervals when necessary.

Casting on for stocking stitch on the single bed. Should a double hem be required, or if a small sample is being knitted, it is not necessary to cast on the double bed. The following procedure should be adopted instead: With the slide on the left hand side and counting from the centre of the machine, push up the required number of needles equally on either side of the centre line. Now take the slide across to the right hand side of the machine to brush open the needle latches and leave it there. With the base of the comb extend all needles in the working position approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ " beyond the edge of the needle bed. Thread the wool through the tension discs only at this point. Pull sufficient wool through to give freedom of movement, make a small slip knot and place this onto the first needle on the left hand side. Holding the comb equally and approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ " below the needle heads, take the wool in an anticlockwise direction round the first tooth of the comb immediately underneath it, round the second needle head and round the tooth of the comb and so on to the last needle. Always keep the comb level under the needles so that the same size of stitch is produced all along the row. It is most important that this should be done loosely, for the wool will break if the cast on edge is too tight. Bring the slide up to the starting position and continue threading wool through tension wire and shuttle. Set the Tension Regulators to the desired number, add weights as required and set row counter to zero. For this row, steady the comb with the left hand to stop it from «jumping» and pass the slide from right to left. Continue knitting for 3 or 4 rows until the comb is below the front edge of the needle bed. Leave the slide on the right hand side, for the stocking stitch attachment must now be fitted. Refer to the paragraph above for this procedure.



Double hem. This is done by knitting twice as many rows as required depth for hem i.e. for 1" hem of say 10 rows, 20 rows or 2" would be knitted. Remove one weight and extend needles $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Now remove all other weights and comb, and with the bodkin, pick up the first cast on stitch and place this onto the first needle. Carry on along the row, then very carefully hang comb up from behind onto both sets of stitches and reweight in exactly the same manner as given in paragraph on reweighting.

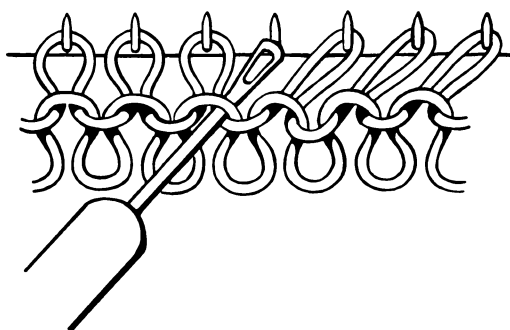
Increasing. Increasing may be carried out in three ways:

- (a) Automatically: this is only possible at the beginning of a row and is done by bringing up the next empty needle into the working position with the latch open. When the slide is taken across, the stitch will cast on automatically.
- (b) At each end: Bring up one empty needle at each end of the work, lift the loop which lies below the last stitch and place it on the empty needle.
- (c) Increasing of several stitches or casting on as in armhole or sleeve shaping: This is carried out in the following manner AT THE BEGINNING OF THE ROW. First push up all working needles until they extend approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ " above the top of the needle bed. Now reweight the work with the comb as described

further on. (If increasing is to be carried out at both ends, the comb should be hung centrally, — if only at one end, the comb should be centred to include the extra stitches.) If increase is made at right hand side, wool should be wound in an anti-clockwise direction round needles and comb until required number of stitches are cast on. Remove stripper attachment and knit this row. If increase is to be made now at left hand side, the comb should be rehung once more and stitches cast on in a clockwise direction.

Fully fashioned increasing is carried out using the double transfer tool and may also be done at each end. Bring up one empty needle at each end and transfer the two end stitches, replacing these so that they are on the first and second needle with the third one left empty. Now with the bodkin lift up the loop which lies below the stitch on the fourth needle (see illustration) and place this on the empty needle. Repeat at other end. This shaping may be carried out anywhere within the row, moving stitches along as required. Sketch here-not below.

Fully fashioned decreasing is carried out at each end of the work as follows. With the double transfer tool, transfer the first and second stitches onto the third and second needles, replacing the empty one to the non-working position. Repeat at other end. This may also be carried out anywhere within the row, moving the stitches along as required.



Decreasing and casting off. Decreasing singly, or at each end (as given in most patterns) is done by placing the last knitted stitch onto the next needle with the bodkin tool. Repeat at other end. Decreasing of several stitches or casting off (as for armhole or neck shaping). Using the bodkin, place the last knitted stitch (at the wool end) onto the next needle and push up this needle until both stitches are behind the latch. With the other hand lay the wool across the open latch (in the direction in which the slide is travelling) and pull down the needle, thus making a new stitch. Repeat whole procedure until required number of stitches have been cast off. Care should be taken to avoid casting off too tightly.

Buttonholes. These can be done in three different ways: —

(a) Small buttonholes are made by placing one stitch onto the next one and leaving this empty needle in working position with latch open.

(b) Large buttonholes are made in the same way, but this time two stitches next to each other are placed onto adjacent needles left and right. Knit two rows then cross the two loops so that each needle has a separate stitch.

(c) larger buttonholes or any slit opening (as for pockets etc.). Select required number of needles and push these up until stitches lie behind the latches. Now take an odd piece of contrast colour wool, and laying this across the open latches, knit these stitches by hand, pulling down the needles one by one to the same level as the others. Leave the ends hanging down the front. When the garment is ready for making up, first press this portion lightly, then remove coloured wool. The stitches are then finished off with self-coloured wool, or, if for a pocket, the lower stitches can be replaced to knit a pocket lining. As an alternative, and in the manner usually described in patterns, the following method, set out in the next paragraph is used.

Knitting of pockets. First make pocket lining e.g. approximately 30 stitches and 40 rows. Take these off machine and hold on bodkin combs or spare wool. Knit main part of garment till row for pocket insertion is reached. Cast off 30 stitches at point where pocket is to be inserted, then replace the 30 stitches already held for pocket lining. Reweight whole of work as directed and continue to knit.

Dividing for Neck Shaping

«V» **Neck.** First put centre stitch or stitches onto next needle as directed in pattern. Now follow instructions from * to end of paragraph.

Round or square neck. Cast off required number of stitches in centre of work as directed in pattern with spare piece of self-coloured wool. Now follow from *. * Remove stripper attachment, noting number of rows knitted. Take wool out of shuttle and place cone on floor. Push up all needles at this end into holding position. Set Automatic Selector on 0 and take slide across to other end of work. Replace Automatic Selector to N. Thread up machine with contrast colour wool and holding work back to the bed with one hand, knit approximately 6 rows. Remove one weight, break off wool and run off this side, taking slide right over to opposite side. This will now be at the wool end. Push all empty needles to non-working position.

Set Automatic Return Switch to R. Remove comb and weights, reweight work with short comb and slide on appropriate weights. Re-set row counter to number noted. Rethread wool as before and knit this row. Replace Automatic Return Switch to H ** and knit approximately 6 rows, shaping as required (or until teeth of comb hang below front of needle bed). Now replace stripper attachment and continue to knit until this side is completed **. To knit second side, first bring slide to armhole edge, bring up required number of needles with latches open and extend them approximately 1/4" beyond top of needle bed. Replace stitches onto these needles and pull back spare wool. Reweight with short comb and weights as before. Set row counter to number noted before starting to shape first side. Rethread machine with self-colour wool and holding the end in one hand knit this row, following directions given from ** to **.

Rewighting stocking stitch *. Remove stocking stitch attachment and one weight. Now push up all needles until needle heads extend approximately 1/4" beyond top of needle bed (ensure that stitches **do not** pass behind latches) *. If reweighting only half of work (as for neck shaping etc.) this is done with the short comb. First separate the two combs and reweight with the now unused portion as follows *. Holding the work centrally with the left hand, firmly, in a downward, slightly forward direction take the comb in the right hand and pass this up centrally behind the work until the curved teeth appear above the stitches. Now lower the comb until the teeth rest on the stitches *. Remove all other weights and comb from cast on edge and slide on required number of weights. Ensure that wool is free at beginning and knit this row. Continue to knit as required.

If reweighting whole of work use long comb, — removing this from cast on edge, after completing instructions from * to *, now follow instructions from * to *. Slide required number of weights onto long comb, ensure that wool is free at beginning and knit this row. Continue to knit as required.

How to pull back or unravel knitting. Remove weight and holding the end of the wool firmly and as close to the work as possible, pull the wool upwards and away from you, «emptying» the stitches onto the needles. Be careful to hold out the edges of the work, otherwise the end stitches will not go onto their respective needles. As many rows as required can be pulled back, but should the last row finish at the opposite end to the slide, set the Automatic Selector on «0» and the slide can now be pushed over the machine without knitting.

Fair Isle or Jacquard Knitting

Example given is for squares of 2 red, 2 green, all along the row with pattern repeated on 2nd row and alternated on 3rd and 4th rows.

Thread machine with red wool and push up every 2nd pair of needles into holding position. Knit 2 rows. Remove red wool from shuttle and rethread with green wool *. Push all needles now in holding position into semi-automatic return position and push up all other needles into holding position *. Knit 2 rows with green wool. Push all needles in holding position into semi-automatic return position and push all other needles into holding position. Knit 2 rows with green wool. Repeat from * to *, alternating colours as required.

Casting on machine K. 2. P. 2. rib welt proceeding to machine K. 1. P. 1. for body of garment

First push the slides to the RIGHT HAND SIDE of the machine. Now check that the racking knob is set on position 1 and that width of gap between the beds is normal. Using the needle selector 2 × 1 bring up the required number of purl needles, — dividing these equally from the centre of the back bed, — until the heads protrude a little over the top. Now bring up the same amount of knit needles, alternating these with the needles on the back; (two working needles set opposite one non-working needle) taking care to see that the first needle nearest to the slide is on the front and the last needle furthest from the slide is on the back i. e. start with K. 1. and end with P. 1.

Having consulted the Tension Scale, set all four Tension Regulators to the same number and both Automatic Selectors to N. Take the slides over the needles and back again, — this will open the latches and leave the needles in the correct position for casting on. Next, thread the wool as follows, — from the cone, between the two discs at the top of the wool guide stem, through the loop of the tension wire, down between the two beds and into the shuttle, finally securing the end in the wool securing clip at the right hand side of the machine. Bring the slides up to the needles and pull back any slack wool from the cone side of the tension discs.

Before casting on, turn the racking knob to position 2. Take the slides once across the machine and you will have cast on. Now, push the comb up centrally between the two beds until the teeth have passed between the stitches, pressing the comb to the left and lowering it on to the cast on edge. Make sure that all stitches are held by the comb teeth in this way and that you have not released any of the stitches from the needles during this process. Slide the appropriate weights onto the comb, — RETURN RACKING KNOB TO POSITION 1 and begin by knitting a circular hem as follows: —

Set both Automatic Selectors to C and knit across and back four times. This will give **two** circular rows. Now return both Automatic Selectors to N, set row counter to zero and continue to knit as many rows as required for the welt.

Proceeding to machine K. 1. P. 1. Bring up all those needles in the non-working position which lie between the pairs of needles on each bed. Consult tension scale and set all four Tension Regulators to desired number. Now take the slides across and you will have cast on the extra stitches. Continue to knit as before.

Increasing. Increasing may be carried out in 3 ways:

(a) Automatically: this is only possible at the beginning of a row and is done by bringing up the next empty needle on the opposite bed into the working position with the latch open. When the slide is taken across, the stitch will cast on automatically. — N.B. When knitting a machine K. 1. P. 1. rib as above, increasing is carried out by bringing up the next **two** needles.

(b) At each end, as directed in most patterns. This is done by lifting the loop which lies below the last knitted stitch with the transfer bodkin and placing it onto the next empty needle on the opposite bed.

(c) Increasing or casting on several stitches is done by bringing up the required number of empty needles at the **end** of the row with the latches open. When the slide is taken across, the new stitches will cast on automatically. The small side weights should now be hung across the new stitches. If this is to be carried out at the other end also, it is recommended that the whole of the garment should be reweighted after the second increase has been made, after one or two inches have been knitted.

Fully fashioned increasing is also done at each end and for this the double transfer tool is used. Bring up one empty needle on the front bed with the latch open and transfer two stitches, replacing them so that the last stitch is moved onto the new needle and the 3rd needle in is left empty. Now lift the loop which lies below the stitch on the 4th needle and place it onto the 3rd needle. Repeat the same procedure on the back bed and this will complete the shaping at one end. Repeat at other end. This form of increasing may be carried out anywhere within the row, moving as many stitches outwards as required.

Fully fashioned decreasing is carried out using the double transfer bodkin. With the bodkin transfer the two end stitches inwards onto the 2nd and 3rd needles. There will now be two stitches on number 3 and one on number 2. Repeat on opposite bed. Return empty needles to non-working position, and repeat at other end.

Decreasing and casting off. Decreasing singly, or at each end, is done by transferring the last knitted stitch onto the next needle on the opposite bed, pushing the empty needle to the non-working position.

Casting off, or decreasing by several stitches as in armholes, neck shapings etc.: — Transfer the first stitch onto the next needle (on the opposite bed). Now push up the needle until both stitches are behind the latch, lay the wool across the open latch (in the same direction as the slides travel) and pull down the needle thus making a new stitch. Repeat as required, always taking care to pull the needle down far enough to avoid a too tight cast off edge.

Buttonholes. These can be done in 3 different ways:

(a) Small buttonholes are made by opening the latches of two needles on the front bed and two needles on the back bed facing each other. Transfer the left hand stitch from the front bed onto the next needle on the left on the back bed. Now the right hand stitch from the back bed onto the next needle to the right on the front bed. Leave the two empty needles in the working position, with latches open. See diagram.



(b) Large buttonholes are made in the same way but this time open the latches of four needles on the back bed and two needles (facing these four) on the front bed. Working on the back only, transfer the second stitch onto the first stitch and the third stitch onto the fourth. On the front bed transfer the first stitch onto the second. Leave all empty needles in working position, latches open. See diagram.

(c) Larger buttonholes or any slit openings as for pockets etc. Select the required number of needles and push these up until the stitches lie behind the latches. Now take an odd piece of contrast colour wool, and laying this across the open latches knit these stitches by hand, pulling down the needles one by one to the same level as the others. Leave the ends hanging down the front. When the garment is ready for making up, first press this portion lightly, then remove coloured wool. The stitches are then finished off with self-coloured wool, or if for a pocket, the lower stitches can be replaced to knit a pocket lining. As an alternative, and in the manner usually described in patterns, the following method, set out in the next paragraph is used.

Knitting of pockets. First make pocket lining e.g. approximately 30 stitches and 40 rows. Take these off machine and hold on bodkin combs or spare wool. Knit main part of garment till row for pocket insertion is reached. Cast off 30 stitches at point where pocket is to be inserted, then replace the 30 stitches held for pocket lining. Reweight whole of work as directed and continue to knit.

Dividing for neck shaping. Instructions are exactly the same as those given for stocking stitch. See page 15.

Reweighting *. Remove weight and push up all needles until needle heads extend approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ " beyond top of needle bed (ensure that stitches **do not** pass behind latches) *. If reweighting only half of work (as for neck shaping etc.) this is done with the short comb. First separate the two combs and reweight with the now unused portion as follows; * Holding the work centrally with the left hand, firmly, in a downward, slightly forward direction, take the comb in the right hand and pass this up centrally behind the work until the curved teeth appear above the stitches. Now lower the comb until the teeth rest on the stitches *. Remove all other weights and comb from cast on edge and slide on required number of weights. Ensure that wool is free at beginning and knit this row. Continue to knit as required.

If reweighting whole of work use long comb, — removing this from cast on edge, after completing instructions from * to *, now follow instructions from * to *. Slide required number of weights onto long comb, ensure that wool is free at beginning and knit this row. Continue to knit as required.

How to pull back or unravel knitting. Remove weight and holding the end of the wool firmly and as close to the work as possible, pull the wool backwards and forwards, «emptying» the stitches onto the needles. Be careful to hold out the edges of the work, otherwise the end stitches will not go onto their respective needles. As many rows as required can be pulled back, but should the last row finish at the opposite end to the slide set the Automatic Selector on «0» and the slide can now be pushed over the machine without knitting.

Casting on machine K. 1. P. 1. rib. This type of rib is used for front bands, scarves, etc., but is NEVER used for a welt. First push the slides to the right hand side of the machine. Check that the racking knob is set on position 1 and that width of gap is normal. Counting equally from the centre of the back bed, bring up

the required number of needles (every needle) into the working position. Bring up the same number of needles on the front bed, — start with K. 1. and end with P. 1. Now follow directions as given for. K. 1. P. 1. every alternate needle.

Casting on fisherman's rib. Cast on as directed for K. 1. P. 1. rib every alternate needle. Complete the circular hem, but before «closing» this, set all Tension Regulators according to the tension scale and both Automatic Selectors to F. Take the slides across the machine and continue to knit as required.

Should a welt of ordinary rib be required first, knit this in the usual way, finishing this with the slides on the left hand side of the machine. Then continue with the above procedure. For Fisherman's rib it is usually necessary to apply more weight than for ordinary rib and as the garment progresses, the small side weights may also have to be employed for holding down the end stitches, — unless this is done by hand between the needle beds underneath. At all times remember, it is important to keep the original needle setting throughout the garment. It therefore follows that to increase or decrease as the case may be, this must be done two stitches at a time (at the same end) to keep the needle position correct.

Circular knitting is done only in stocking stitch and to cast on, a K. 1. P. 1. every needle setting is used. Follow exactly the directions given for this on page, except to see that, after casting on, the Tension Regulators are re-set for stocking stitch. It will be seen that circular knitting is a continuation of the circular hem and therefore the Automatic Selectors will remain on C throughout. Continue to knit, remembering that the row counter will register twice for one circular row. It may also be necessary to add the small side weights as the work progresses, to avoid unformed stitches appearing at the edges. These, if used, should be moved up as required.



Basic Sock Pattern

Using 4ply wool.

Cast on 64 stitches K. 1. P. 1. every alternate needle, racking knob set on 0 and all Tension Regulators set according to tension scale. Knit circular hem and close. Knit 60 rows, which completes the ribbed welt. Leave slides on left hand side. Now pull back 16 stitches and transfer all the purl stitches onto the empty needles on the front bed. Push the empty purl needles into the non-working position and alter the racking knob to position 1.

Counting from the stitch to where the wool has been pulled back, push up 32 needles on the purl bed (every needle) and open latches. Remove weight from comb and open the latches of 16 needles at each end of the front bed (32 in all). Transfer first one set of 16 stitches with a bodkin comb as follows. Remove cover and hook bodkin comb onto needles. Pull up needles so that the stitches pass behind the latches and push down so that all stitches are now transferred onto the bodkin comb. Replace cover on bodkin comb and lower it down between the needle beds with the cover uppermost. Let it turn inwards and bring it up again, pushing it up from below, so that the outside stitch appears now in the centre of the back bed. Again remove the cover and transfer these stitches onto the 16 empty purl needles. Repeat this procedure at the other end of the work, and replace weight. Now knit circular by setting both Automatic Selectors to C and all Tension Regulators to the correct setting for stocking stitch, according to the scale. Knit 100 circular rows (200 on row counter) or as many as required for length of leg.

To turn the heel, set Automatic Selector on back bed to N and Automatic Selector on front bed to 0. The front bed is thus taken out of action meanwhile and the heel is knitted on the back bed only. Both Tension Regulators should now be set on same number. Hang side weight into centre back of sock, — this serves to weight the heel which would otherwise be loose. Starting from the opposite end to where the slides are standing, push up the last needle into the holding position. Knit across the row and by hand, take the end of the wool underneath the needle now in the holding position. Push up another needle at the opposite end and knit across, again taking the wool underneath the needle in the holding position. Repeat this operation (always taking the wool underneath the last needle held) until 10 stitches are held at each end. Move up the side weight to the centre of this row. Now starting from the last stitch held opposite the slides, push this needle into the semi-automatic return position and knit across. Push the last needle held at the other end into the semi-automatic return position and knit across. Repeat this operation, returning one needle at a time, at alternate ends, until all needles have been returned to the working position. The heel is now completed and the machine should be re-set to knit circular as before for the foot. Set both Automatic Selectors to C and backleft hand Tension Regulator to 0. Knit approximately 70 circular rows (140 on row counter) or as many as required for length of foot.

Shaping the toe, — working on both beds end at each end of the work, decrease as follows. Transfer 2nd stitch onto 3rd needle and 1st stitch onto 2nd. Repeat on opposite bed and at both sides of other end (4 stitches decreased in all). Push empty needles to non-working position. Knit two circular rows and repeat this whole procedure 5 more times in all (40 stitches). Continue decreasing in the same way, with only 1 circular row in between. Repeat this 8 times in all until 8 stitches remain. Cast off or graft as desired.

Knitting and Weaving

This method of knitting is used for rugs, blankets, string or cane mats etc., and any thick fabric you may wish to produce.

Cast on K.1. P. 1. every alternate needle as given on page 10, but increase width of gap as explained on page 9. This will allow thick rug wool to be laid over the knitted row, into the gap between the two beds. Make sure that first and last needles are on the back bed. Holding rug wool firmly down, knit one row. Repeat this after each row is knitted. When making rugs, to give harder wear it is advisable to use cotton as the knitting yarn.

Points to remember

By this time you will realise that the basic procedure for casting on is always the same, no matter what type of knitting is to be carried out. For your guidance, and quick reference, we have listed the following step by step instructions in the order of operation: —

1. Check Racking Knob.
2. Check width of gap.
3. Set up needles.
4. Set Tension Regulators and Automatic Selectors.
5. Take slides over and back to open latches.
6. Thread up wool tension guide.
7. Take slide across to cast on.
8. Put up combs and weights.
9. Knit circular hem.
10. Close hem.
11. Set row counter to zero.
12. Continue to knit as required.

Faults and their causes

Dropped stitches at selvedge.

- (a) Slide is being taken too far past end of work.
- (b) Tension discs on wool guide stem are too loose.
- (c) Comb or weight is hanging unevenly.
- (d) Wool is still attached to clip at side.

Wool is laying in at selvedge.

- (a) Side weights are not being used.
- (b) Side weights are not being moved up often enough.

Dropped sts. in middle of work.

- (a) Needle is broken or has broken latch.
- (b) Comb is resting on something and weight is no longer able to pull work down.

Uneven rows of knitting.

- (a) Tension regulators have not been set correctly at same number.
- (b) Wool has been caught on something before coming through the tension discs making that particular row too tight.

Uneven knitting within a row.

- (a) Bent latches are causing faulty stitches.
- (b) Comb or weight is hanging unevenly.
- (c) Badly wound cone.

Wool is fraying or breaking.

- (a) Tension Regulators are set too high.
- (b) Tension discs are much too tight.
- (c) Too many weights are being used.
- (d) Old or poor quality wool being used.

After transferring to single bed wool is laying in all along the row.

- (a) Tension Regulators have not been altered to correct setting for stocking stitch.

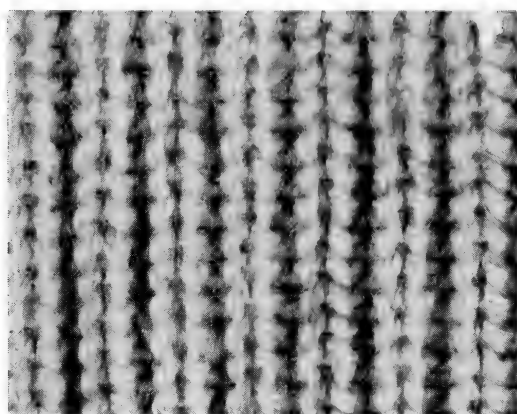
Slides jam in middle of row.

- (a) Needles have been set up wrongly.
- (b) Racking knob in wrong position.
- (c) Position of beds has been altered during knitting of this row.

Instructions for patterns

This short selection of possible patterns is intended to give you an idea of the capabilities of your machine. Confidence in your machine and the inventiveness innate in every woman will provide you with innumerable patterns.

RHS = Right hand side
LHS = Left hand side
AS = Automatic selector

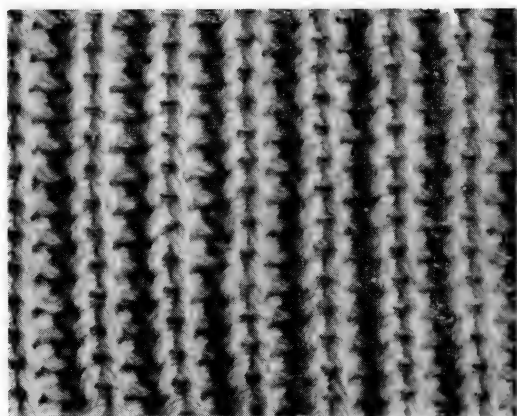


1

BNB | . | . | . | . | . | .
FNB . | . | . | . | . | . | .

BNB $\frac{N}{F}$ $\frac{5}{7} | \frac{5}{7}$ 4 ply wool

Slide RHS: Back needle bed, AS at «N». Front needle bed, AS at «F». Normal knitting (half fisherman's rib pattern).

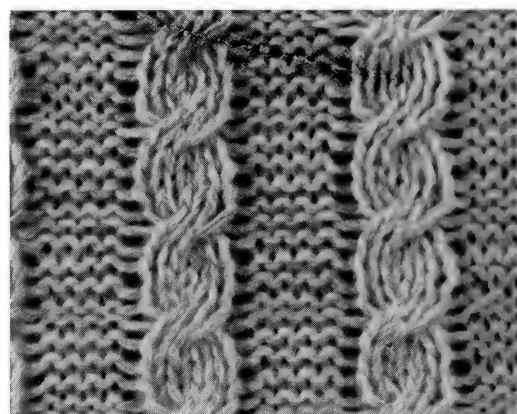


2

BNB | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | .
FNB . | . | . | . | . | . | . | .

BNB $\frac{F}{F}$ $\frac{7}{7} | \frac{7}{7}$

Slide RHS: Both AS at «F». Normal knitting (full fisherman's rib, watch the end stitch).



3

BNB |° . . . | | | | . . . | | | | . . . | | | .
FNB . | | | | . . . | | | | . . . | | | | . . . |°

BNB $\frac{N}{N}$ $\frac{5}{5} | \frac{5}{5}$

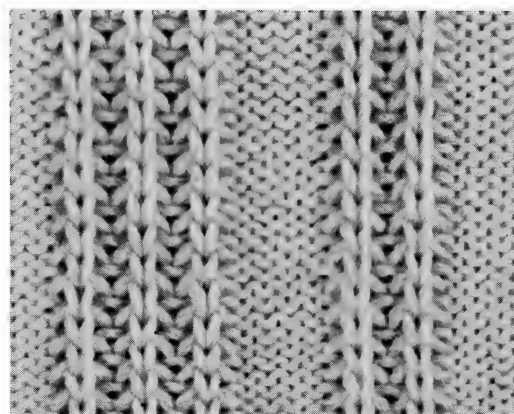
Slide RHS: Both AS at «N», Knit 5 rows *. Cross the stitches over from the front needle bed to the rear and back onto the front bed to form a cable. Knit 5 rows. Repeat from *

* = End stitches only

BNB | . | | | | | . | . | | | | | . | . | . | | | | | .
FNB . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | .

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{BNB} \quad \text{N} \quad 5 \mid 5 \\ \hline \text{FNB} \quad \text{F} \quad 8 \mid 8 \end{array}$$

Slide RHS: Front needle bed, AS at «F». Back needle bed, AS at «N». Knit normally.



5

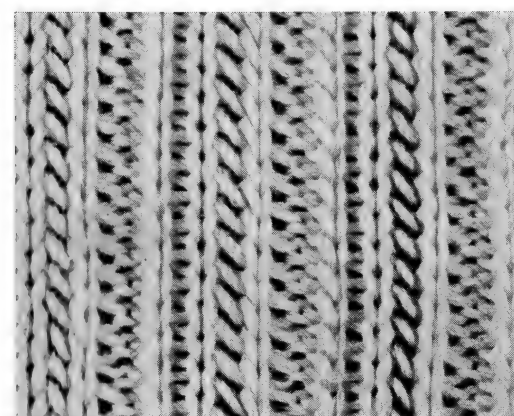
BNB |° . | | | . . . | | | . . . | | | .
FNB | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |°

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{BNB} \quad \text{N} \quad 7 \mid 7 \\ \text{FNB} \quad \text{F} \quad \hline \quad \quad \quad 8 \mid 8 \end{array}$$

Slide RHS: Front needle bed, AS at «F». Back needle bed, AS at «N» *. Turn the racking knob 1 needle to the right, knit 1 row. Turn it 1 needle to the left, knit 1 row.

Repeat from *

① **End stitches only**



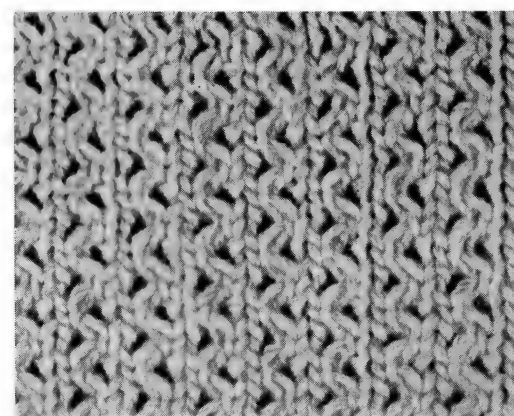
6

BNB | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
FNB | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | .

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{BNB} \quad \text{N} \\ \text{FNB} \quad \underline{\text{F}} \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 5 \mid 5 \\ \hline 8 \mid 8 \end{array}$$

Slide RHS: Front needle bed, AS at «F». Back needle bed, AS at «N» *. Turn the racking knob 1 needle to the right, knit 2 rows. Turn it 1 needle to the left, knit 2 rows.

Repeat from *



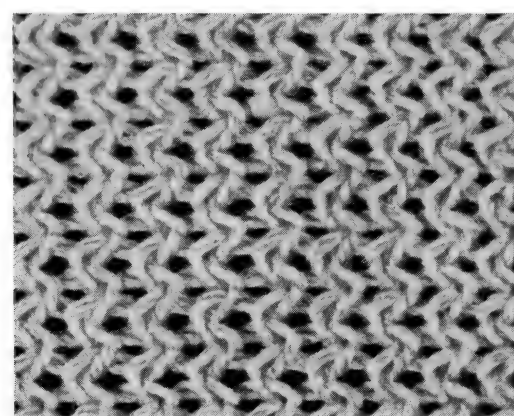
7

BNB | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | .
FNB . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | .

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{BNB} \quad \text{N} \\ \text{FNB} \quad \text{F} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 7 \mid 7 \\ \hline 8 \mid 8 \end{array}$$

Slide RHS: Front needle bed, AS at «F». Back needle bed, AS at «N» *. Turn the racking knob 1 needle to the right, knit 2 rows. Turn it 1 needle to the left, knit 2 rows.

Repeat from *

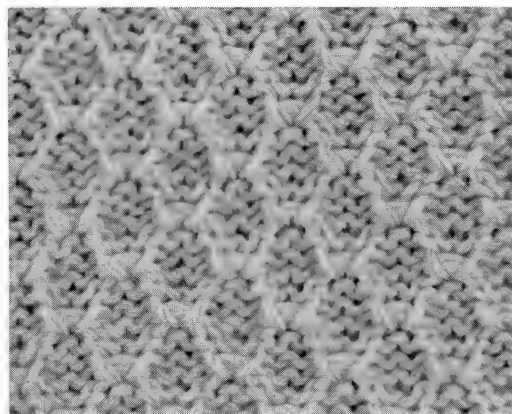


12

BNB |||||
FNB

BNB N 5 | 5
FNB remove

Slide RHS: Front needle bed not in use. Back needle bed, AS at «N». Push every 4th needle into holding position. Knit 3 rows. Push these needles back into the Semi-Automatic Return position. Knit 1 row. Repeat, but transfer the intermediate needles into the holding position to alternate the pattern.



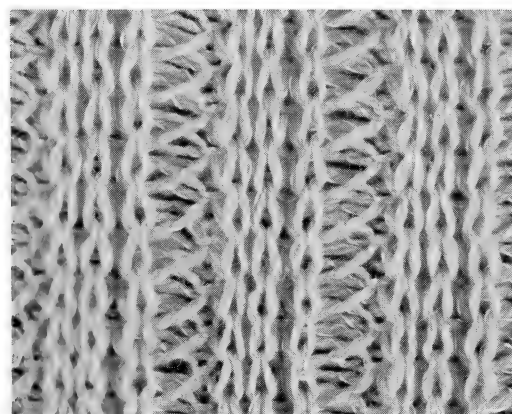
13

BNB |||...|||...|||
FNB |||...|||...|||

BNB N 7 | 7
FNB F 7 | 7

Slide RHS: Front needle bed, AS at «F». Back needle bed, AS at «N». Knit 2 rows *. Disconnect the front slide and knit 2 rows. Replace the front slide and knit 2 rows.

Repeat from *



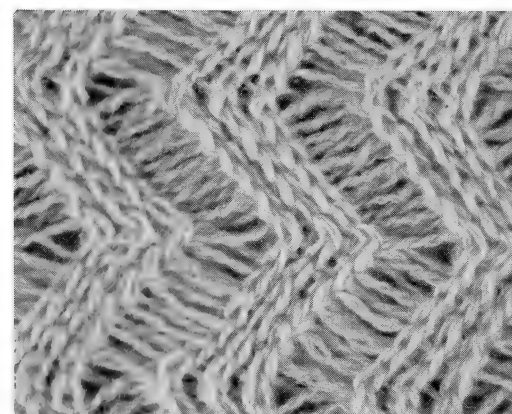
14

BNB |||...|||...|||
FNB |||...|||...|||

BNB F 7 | 7
FNB F 7 | 7

Slide RHS: Both needle beds, AS at «F» *. Knit 12 rows, turning the racking knob after every row, first to the right and then to the left. Knit 1 row without turning the racking knob.

Repeat from *

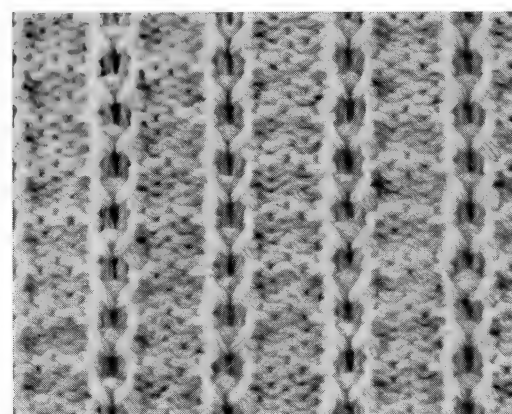


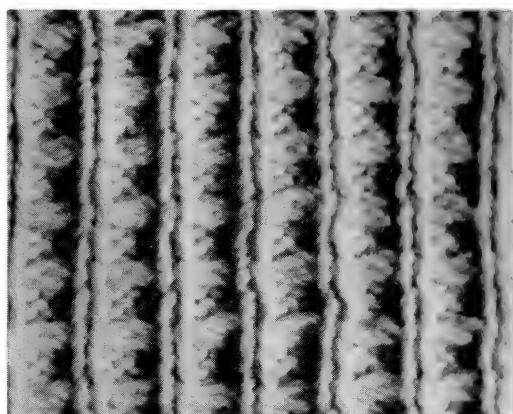
15

BNB |||||
FNB

BNB N 5 | 5
FNB remove

Slide RHS: Back needle bed, AS at «N». Push every 4th needle into holding position. Knit 3 rows. Push these needles back into the Semi-Automatic Return position. Knit 1 row. Repeat



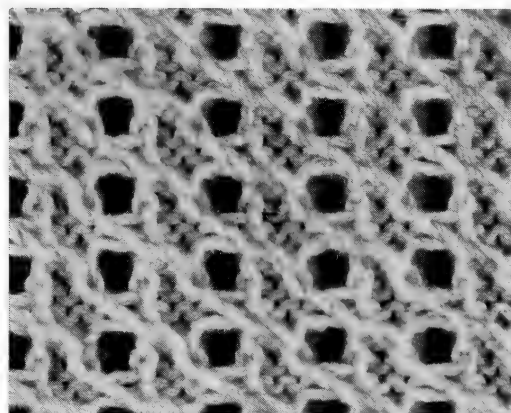


20

BNB | | | | . | | | . | | | . | | | . | | | .
 * * * * * *
 FNB . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
 BNB $\frac{N}{N}$ $\frac{5}{7} \mid \frac{5}{7}$
 FNB

Slide RHS: Both needle beds, AS at «N». Knit 4 rows *. Transfer the front stitches to the left hand needles starred. Leave the front needles in the working position. Knit 4 rows.

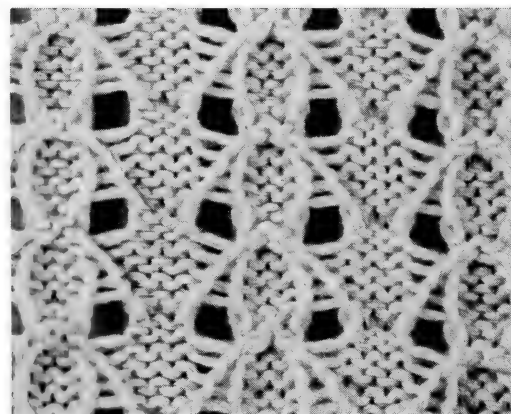
Repeat from *



21

BNB | | | | . | | | . | | | . | | | . | | | .
 * * *
 FNB . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |
 BNB $\frac{N}{N}$ $\frac{5}{7} \mid \frac{5}{7}$
 FNB

Slide RHS: Both needle beds, AS at «N». Knit 6 rows *. Transfer the front stitches onto the back needles starred. Leave the front needles in the working position. Knit 6 rows and repeat from *.

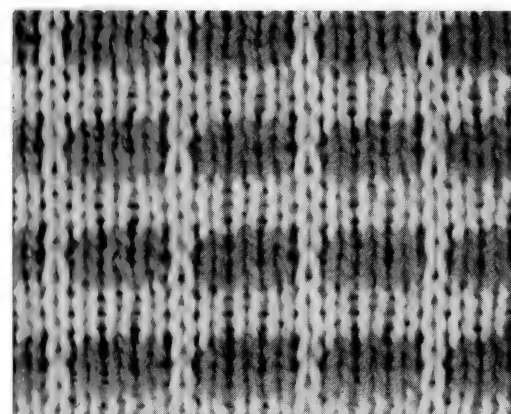


22

BNB | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 FNB .
 BNB N 5 | 5
 FNB remove

Slide RHS: Back needle bed, AS at «N». Knit 4 rows with the basic colour *. Push every 4th needle into the holding position. Knit 4 rows with the second colour. Push these needles back into the Semi-Automatic Return position. Knit 4 rows with the basic colour.

Repeat from *

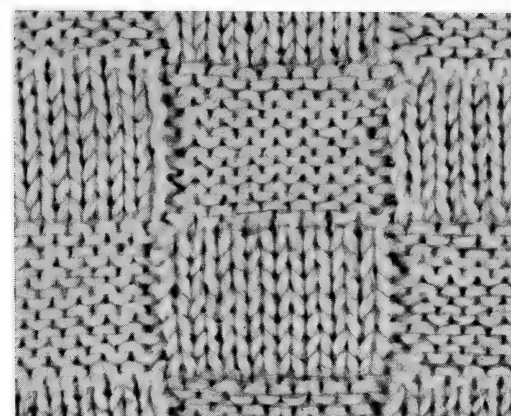


23

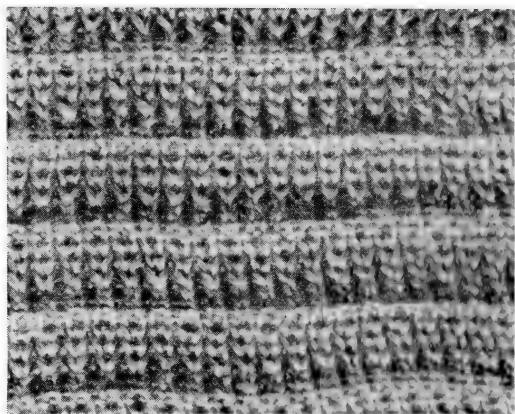
BNB |° | | | | | | | | |°
 FNB . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | .
 BNB $\frac{N}{N}$ $\frac{5}{5} \mid \frac{5}{5}$
 FNB

Slide RHS: Both needle beds, AS at «N». Knit 8 rows *. Transfer 8 stitches from the back bed onto the front bed and 8 stitches from the front bed onto the back bed. Knit 8 rows.

Repeat from *



° = End stitches only



24

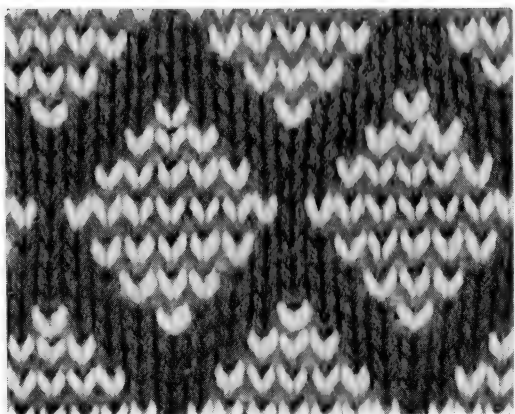
BNB | | | | | | | |

FNB | | | | | | | |

BNB	N	8		8
FNB	N	8		8

For very fine wool: Cast on 1 k, 1 p every needle. Both needle beds, AS at «N». Knit 4 rows *. Turn on the back needle bed, AS to «C» and knit 4 rows.

Turn on the back needle bed, AS back to «N», knit 4 rows and repeat from *.



25

[illegible]

FNB

BNB N 5 | 5

FNB remove

Slide RHS: Back needle bed, AS at «N». Knit 2 rows with the basic colour. Drop forward or remove the front needle bed. Push up every 8th needle into the holding position and insert the second colour. Push the needles down so that the latches close over the thread of wool. Then, either push these needles down to knit or set AS at «C» and move the slide across the needles and back. With AS set at «N» again, knit 1 row with the basic colour. Push up 3 needles to form pattern as illustrated and knit as before. Knit 1 row with the basic colour. Repeat until only 1 needle is left in the basic colour then reverse the procedure to form a triangle.

Notes
